

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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The War

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

[Released to the press September 2]

The departure of the motor vessel *Gripsholm* from Jersey City early the morning of September 2 on a second American-Japanese exchange voyage culminates the extensive negotiations carried on for over a year by the Department of State with the Japanese Government through neutral diplomatic channels. Progress concerning these negotiations has been announced previously by the Department from time to time.

The first exchange, consisting of American and Japanese officials and non-officials, was made last summer. On its current voyage, the ship is leaving the United States with a passenger list of more than 1,330 Japanese civilians. The *Gripsholm* will stop at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Montevideo, Uruguay, where additional Japanese civilians totaling 173 will be embarked. En route to the exchange point at Mormugão the *Gripsholm* will also stop at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, for fuel and water.

The exchange of American and Japanese nationals is scheduled to take place on or about October 15 at Mormugão, the principal port of the Portuguese colony of Gôa on the west coast of India. The Japanese Government in turn will transport to Mormugão on the Japanese exchange vessel *Teia Maru* nationals of the United States, certain of the other American republics and Canada, totaling 1,500, of which about 1,250 are nationals of the United States, to be exchanged for the equivalent number of Japanese nationals aboard the *Gripsholm*.

The *Teia Maru* is scheduled to leave Japan September 15. The reason for the different sailing dates is accounted for by the length of time required for each vessel to reach Mormugão. It will touch at ports in China, the Philippine Islands, and Indochina to embark American passengers and will call at Singapore for fuel and water. The passenger list of returning Americans is not yet complete and cannot be complete until the *Teia Maru* has left her last port of call, which will be about October 1. As soon as it is received, the Department will notify relatives and others concerned and will make the list public.

Each exchange vessel will travel without convoy under safe-conduct of all belligerent governments. The vessels bear special markings to distinguish them from ordinary commercial passenger vessels and to indicate clearly the special mission upon which they are engaged. At night the vessels will be fully lighted.

Upon the completion of the exchange the *Gripsholm* is scheduled to return to New York via Port Elizabeth and Rio de Janeiro and is expected to reach New York early in December.

Relief supplies, consisting of medicines, concentrated foods, vitamins, blood plasma, etc., are being shipped on the *Gripsholm* by the American Red Cross and the War Department. These supplies are intended for distribution to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japan and Japanese-controlled territories, including the Philippine Islands.

DECLARATION ON GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND

[Released to the press August 30]

Trustworthy information has reached the United States Government regarding the crimes committed by the German invaders against the population of Poland. Since the autumn of 1942 a belt of territory extending from the province of Bialystok southward along the line of the River Bug has been systematically emptied of its inhabitants. In July 1943 these measures were extended to practically the whole of the province of Lublin, where hundreds of thousands of persons have been deported from their homes or exterminated.

These measures are being carried out with the utmost brutality. Many of the victims are killed on the spot. The rest are segregated. Men from 14 to 50 are taken away to work for

Germany. Some children are killed on the spot; others are separated from their parents and either sent to Germany to be brought up as Germans or sold to German settlers or dispatched with the women and old men to concentration camps.

The United States Government reaffirms its resolve to punish the instigators and actual perpetrators of these crimes. It further declares that, so long as such atrocities continue to be committed by the representatives and in the name of Germany, they must be taken into account against the time of the final settlement with Germany. Meanwhile the war against Germany will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny has been finally overthrown.

POLICY TOWARD FOREIGN POLITICAL LEADERS AND GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press August 30]

The text of a letter from Mr. M. B. Schnapper, Executive Secretary, American Council on Public Affairs, to Assistant Secretary of State Berle follows:

JULY 23, 1943.

DEAR MR. BERLE:

The assertion is frequently made—sometimes by men and journals of good will—that the Department of State has pursued a policy of rebuffing and ignoring exiled leaders who look to a democratic revitalization of Europe and that, on the other hand, it has been favorably disposed toward highly conservative and reactionary persons who are desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe. Assertions of this sort have been particularly emphatic of late in connection with the Department's policy with regard to Italy.

While I do not believe these assertions, I feel that many of them have been made because of ignorance as to the actual facts as well as because the Department of State has not clearly defined its position—possibly because it has not been called upon to do so.

Permit me to invite you to clarify the situation to the extent that it is appropriate to do so at the present time. I should explain that I address this letter to you because of your continued interest in liberal trends in the United States.

Sincerely,

M. B. SCHNAPPER

The text of the reply of Assistant Secretary of State Berle to Mr. Schnapper follows:

AUGUST 28, 1943.

MY DEAR MR. SCHNAPPER:

In your letter of July 23, 1943 you state that:

"The assertion is frequently made—sometimes by men and journals of good will—that the Department of State has pursued a policy of rebuffing and ignoring exiled leaders who look to a democratic revitalization of Europe and that, on the other hand, it has been favorably disposed toward highly conservative and reactionary persons who are desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe. Assertions of this sort have been particularly emphatic of late in connection with the Department's policy with regard to Italy."

You suggest a clarifying statement if the present time is appropriate.

The Government of the United States has consistently maintained a policy directed towards a democratic solution in the occupied countries and in the enemy countries, as and when the people of these countries shall be free to speak. The Atlantic Charter declares the right of the people of each country to live under a government of their own choosing.

The assertion that the Department of State has favored persons desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe is really amazing in view of the long and tenaciously held policies of this country. Under them, refugees from Europe seeking safety from oppression have been admitted to the United States. They have been permitted to come to the United States and to state their views and political platforms to an extent not permitted by any other country on earth. They can and do offer their views through the American institution of free speech and free press for acceptance or rejection by our public opinion. Under the American tradition the Department of State can scarcely do more. By doing it, the Department has given greater privilege to those who wish a revitalization of Europe than has been granted anywhere else in the world. This is the American—the democratic—way.

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Europeans reaching this country cannot be judged merely on the basis of political "name-calling". Conservatives who have consistently and vigorously fought Fascism are often attacked by groups who also are fighting Fascism but who are pleading for particular reforms, and these in turn are commonly accused of being reactionary or even Fascist by more radical groups. Frequently foreign racial or political issues are brought into the discussion. In general, the United States public with great good sense has declined to become excited about this name-calling; and is properly suspicious when these controversies reach the point, as they often do, of becoming campaigns of defamation.

At no time has the Department pursued a policy of rebuffing leaders who look toward a democratic revitalization of Europe, nor has it engaged in any policy of encouraging conservative and reactionary persons desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe.

Leaders and groups of all shades of thought have sought here the refuge which we have gladly offered. Many of them have asked to be recognized or accepted or dealt with as representing the country from which they came. Their claims thus to speak for an invaded or silenced country are often disputed by other groups and leaders of the same nationality, and attacked by leaders and groups of other nationalities. These claims properly ought to be settled by the people of their own country, not by the State Department.

The degree of support which free movements or leaders in exile may have in their own countries in most cases can be only a matter of conjecture until there are means of access to their own people. It is probable that no political group in exile would have much chance of permanent success in rallying the people of the country to its cause if its strength lay chiefly in the support of foreign states. For these reasons the United States has not felt it possible to extend recognition to these individuals or groups, even though in many cases their views and sentiments may be highly praiseworthy.

As early as December 1941, the Department adopted a policy which has proved both wise and necessary. The policy then enunciated included the following declarations:

"In harmony with the basic principles of liberty, the people of the United States do have a sympathetic interest in movements by aliens in this country who desire to liberate their countries from Axis domination.

"The Department of State is glad to be informed of the plans and proposed activities of such 'free movements' and of organizations representing such movements. . . .

"The Department has taken cognizance of the existence of a number of committees representing free movements but has not extended any form of recognition to them, formal or informal. . . ."¹

The Government of the United States has been glad to receive the suggestions, the ideas, the plans, of all of these "free" movements and their leaders. But decision upon their claims rests not in the hands of this Government, but in the hands of their own people.

All of us appreciate to the full the devotion to ideals of freedom and democracy which those who have struggled against Naziism and Fascism share with us. At the same time we must be careful not to take any steps whose effect might be to prejudice the freedom of choice of any people whose voice is now silent.

The United States ran up the flag of democracy in 1776 by asserting that government rested on the just consent of the governed. Upon its shores from that day to this, Frenchmen, Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Italians, Spaniards, Russians, and representatives of every race in the world have maintained the doctrine of freedom upon the soil of the United States. This is as true today as it has been from the beginning of our history. I am confident that no baseless rumors nor even statements, frequently circulated for ulterior propaganda purposes, will long mislead men of good-will or the Amer-

ican public generally. You will have noticed, in respect of the assertions you cite, that they are never even remotely backed up by evidence.

Your letter was occasioned in part by certain wild yarns which are hardly worth the trouble of denying. Some of these seem, indeed, to have been circulated by foreign political personages enjoying American hospitality. One such was the rumor circulated a few weeks ago that Count Ciano was in the United States; another, that some plan for a "Catholic Axis" was being elaborated in Washington; a third, that some scheme of Fascist federation of Eastern Europe aimed against the Soviet Union was being worked up, and so forth and so on. A very recent illustration was the story industriously circulated in some quarters that this Government was seeking to establish contact with Laval or other representatives of the defunct Petain Administration in Occupied France. These are truthless trifles which circulate in wartime, all too often borne on currents of factional dispute or European propaganda. They merit no attention.

Sincerely yours,

ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.

RESISTANCE OF DENMARK TO GERMAN DOMINATION

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 2]

The Secretary of State at his press and radio news conference on September 2 made the following statement:

"Recent events in Denmark are an eloquent reminder that German rule in any circumstance is intolerable to a free and democratic people. Germany on the defensive in the Mediterranean area and on the Russian front, has gained another brutal and illusive 'victory' over a small defenseless country. The resistance of the Danish King and people to German domination will give new heart and encouragement to all peoples of Nazi-subjugated Europe."

¹ BULLETIN of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 519.

Letter From the Secretary of State to the Danish Minister in Washington

[Released to the press September 2]

The Secretary of State has sent the following communication to the Honorable Henrik de Kauffmann, Minister of Denmark:

SEPTEMBER 2, 1943.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to reports concerning further German oppressive measures taken in Denmark. While detailed information is not yet available, the Germans clearly have decided to extinguish the last remnants of freedom left in your country in a final attempt to crush the spirit of resistance to a brutal conqueror so gallantly displayed by your King and countrymen.

You are, I am sure, proud of this reaffirmation of your country's devotion to the principles of freedom and democracy and of its determination to contribute toward the reestablishment of these principles. I offer to you on behalf of the Government and people of the United States of America profound sympathy for the sufferings already endured and still to come in Denmark.

I shall continue to look to you as the duly accredited representative in this country of the Kingdom of Denmark and hope that in the not too distant future your relations with this country may be conducted against the background of a freed and happy Danish people.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

APPOINTMENT OF AREA DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS FOR ITALY

[Released to the press September 4]

The Secretary of State has appointed Calvin Benham Baldwin to be Area Director of economic operations for Italy in accordance with the plan of coordination of all United States economic activities abroad as established by the President's letter of June 3, 1943.¹ Mr. Baldwin

¹ BULLETIN of June 26, 1943, p. 575.

will deal with economic affairs in Italy whenever the United States civilian agencies enter the country to assist in connection with its supply and other economic problems. At the same time plans are well under way toward the organization of a trained staff of experts to accompany Mr. Baldwin, and a definite program of operations is in preparation. Mr. Baldwin, who has been Administrator of the Farm Security Administration since 1940, will assume his duties in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination in the near future.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF ITALY

[Released to the press September 3]

The Secretary of State at his press and radio news conference September 3 made the following statement:

"We are all observing the occupation of a portion of continental Europe. This is the first step in such continental occupation by the Allied armies and I think it well illustrates the steady and the persistent course of the Allied military forces in their movement on continental Europe. I do not think that the fourth anniversary of the British entry into the war could be better celebrated than by the occupation of a portion of Italy by the British Eighth Army."

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN ATTACK ON POLAND

[Released to the press September 1]

The following messages, dated August 31, 1943, were exchanged by the President of the United States and the President of the Republic of Poland on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the German attack on Poland:

The President of the United States to the President of the Republic of Poland

On this occasion, the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of war, the whole world will recall

again the gallant and defiant stand made by the heroic Polish nation and army against the overwhelming, ruthless and unprovoked attack launched by the Nazis.

The tremendous hardships and privations which the people in Poland have so valiantly undergone during these long years and their continued resistance to their cruel oppressors are an inspiration to us all.

The daring and heroic exploits of the Polish Air Force, Navy and Army, combined with the efforts of the other and overwhelming forces of the United Nations, will assure victory, the restoration of a rule of justice and the liberation of all the peoples now living under Nazi subjugation.

The President of the Republic of Poland to the President of the United States

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the second world war unleashed by Germany's criminal aggression against Poland I wish to convey to you, Mr. President, and to the American nation the assurance of our unchangeable friendship and our solidarity with the great American democracy in defense of our common Christian heritage.

In taking up the unequal struggle against the brutal might of Germany the Polish nation, inspired by the righteousness of its cause, firmly believed that it had the full moral support of the American people under your great leadership long before America herself became the victim of a similar wanton and treacherous aggression.

On entering the fifth year of its uncompromising struggle for freedom the Polish nation is sustained by the unshakeable faith that the noble principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the four freedoms upholding the rights of man and nations proclaimed by you, Mr. President, as an act of faith of the people of Amer-

ica will be fully realized after victory is achieved and will become the cornerstone of the coming world of peace, justice and human happiness.

CONSULTATION WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press September 1]

The following statement has been issued by the Department of State:

"The Soviet Government has been consulted and has been kept fully informed by the United States and British Governments in regard to all aspects of the military situation as it has developed in connection with operations against Italy and other operations in the European theater, and with respect to political situations arising directly out of military operations."

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING FALSE CHARGES BY DREW PEARSON

[Released to the press August 30]

The Secretary of State at his press and radio news conference August 30 made the following statement:

"I do not ordinarily take notice of attacks made on either the State Department or myself. When these attacks, however, concern our relations with an Allied Government, I must take notice of them. I am informed that recently Drew Pearson published over the radio and in the press the charge that I and other high officials in the State Department are opposed to the Soviet Government and that we actually wish the Soviet Union to be bled white. I desire to brand these statements as monstrous and diabolical falsehoods."

General

EXCEPTING CERTAIN PERSONS FROM THE CLASSIFICATION "ALIEN ENEMY"

By an Executive order (no. 9372) of August 27, 1943, the President, under authority of the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1150; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 726), excepted from the classification "alien enemy" all persons whom the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, or any district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall, after investigation fully establishing their loyalty, certify as persons loyal to the United States. This order supersedes Executive Order 9106 of March 20, 1942, entitled "Excepting Certain Persons From the Classification of 'Alien Enemy' for the Purpose of Permitting Them To Apply for Naturalization." The full text of Executive Order 9372 appears in the *Federal Register* of August 31, 1943, page 11887.

American Republics

MEXICAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

[Released to the press September 1]

President Roosevelt on September 1 announced the appointment of the Honorable Wayne C. Taylor, Under Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Chairman of the Inter-American Development Commission, and Mr. Thomas H. Lockett, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs in Mexico City, to serve as the United States members of the Industrial Commission established by the Government of Mexico as the result of a recommendation contained in the report of the

Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation.

The Industrial Commission has been set up as a continuing body to study and develop long-term programs for the industrialization of Mexico.

The Mexican Government has named as its members on the Commission Lic. Primo Villa Michel, Coordinator of Coordination and Development of Production; Ing. Evarista Araiza, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Mexico and General Manager of the Monterrey Steel Works; and Salvador Ugarte, a well-known banker.

Treaty Information

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention, Revisions of Cairo, 1938

Colombia

According to notification 436 dated August 1, 1943 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the Bureau was notified by a telegram received on July 28, 1943 that the National Congress of Colombia had approved the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations, as well as the Final Protocols thereof, which were signed at Cairo.

Ethiopia

According to notification 436 dated August 1, 1943 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones of the Empire of Ethiopia notified the Bureau by a letter dated March 16, 1943, received July 19, of the adherence of Ethiopia to the Regulations of Cairo, 1938.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the
Polytechnic School of Guatemala: Agreement Be-

tween the United States of America and Guatemala—
Signed at Washington July 17, 1943; effective July
17, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 329. Publi-
cation 1980. 10 pp. 5¢.

Military Service: Agreement Between the United
States of America and Mexico—Effectuated by exchange
of notes signed at Mexico City January 22, 1943;
effective January 22, 1943. Executive Agreement
Series 323. Publication 1981. 5 pp. 5¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of spontaneous generation.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that this theory is based on the fact that life is a complex of many different parts, and that these parts are all derived from a common ancestor. The author discusses the various stages of the development of life, and shows that the theory of spontaneous generation is the only one that can account for the complexity of life.